

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXI.....No. 246

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome  
street.—NAPOLION.NEW PINE THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near  
Sixth avenue.—MARTHA.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York  
Hotel.—OLD FISH'S BIRTHDAY—LOLA MONTÈZ.TERRACE GARDEN, Third avenue, between Fifty-  
eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.—THRO' THOMAS' ORCHESTRAL  
GARDEN (concerts commencing at 8 o'clock).SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway, opposite  
the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THEIR ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAIN-  
MENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.—THE FLYING  
TRAPPER.BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS, Fifth Avenue Opera House,  
Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—ETHIOPIAN MIN-  
STRELS, BALLADS, BURLESQUES, &c.—CAPTAIN OF PORT  
FISHER.ACADEMY OF MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, (California  
Minstrel)—SINGING, DANCES AND ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUES.  
LIONEL JANE GIG BACK.TOMMY PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC  
TALLADES.—NEDDO MINSTRELS, BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,  
&c.—THE DUTCH SINGERS.CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at  
Mechanics' Hall, 42 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT  
AND LACCHAREE ENTERTAINMENTS, COMEDY OF BALLET, &c.  
STAGE BRIDGE CHAMBERLAIN.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIN-  
STRELS, BALLADS, BURLESQUES AND FANTASIES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Lectures with the OXY-HYDROSCOPE MICROSCOPE (twice  
daily). READ AND RIGHT AND OF PROSE. Open from 9  
A. M. till 10 P. M.SUNDAY (THIS EVENING)—GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT  
JURYING HALL, Irving place.

New York, Monday, September 3, 1866.

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

We have news by the Atlantic cable from France and  
Prussia, dated on Sunday, September 2.The Marquis de Montebello succeeds M. Drouyn de  
Lhuys as Foreign Minister of France.The Prussian Legislature had the Royal Indemnity bill  
under debate.By the steamship Hibernian at Father Point, yester-  
day, we have to graphic details of the news, anticipated  
in its main points by the cable, to the 24th of August.The steamship New York, from Liverpool on the 22d  
and Queenstown on the 23d ult., arrived at this port at  
two o'clock this morning.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

The Sabbath was spent by the Presidential party in  
seeing the Falls. They declined crossing into Canada,  
although a kind offer to furnish a special train to the  
Bridge was made. Afterwards a delegation of Cana-  
dians paid their respects to the President, and a  
pleasant and affable interview was granted them.In the afternoon a delegation from Louisiana  
paid their respects to the President and a St. Louis  
delegation also arrived, intending to insist on the extension  
of the tour to their city. General George H. Thomas  
and ex-President Fillmore joined the party, temporarily,  
at the Falls.Delegates were still arriving yesterday to the Con-  
vention which commences its labors in Philadelphia to-day.  
The question of admitting the woolly heads to full  
brotherhood in the Convention is met with serious op-  
position by the pale-faced delegates, and it is  
quite likely that the freedmen will be unrepresen-  
ted after all, except by "poor white trash." Tennessee,  
Louisiana, Virginia, Missouri and Maryland present  
quite a long list of delegates, and several radical mem-  
bers of Congress are also on hand.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The special correspondents of the Herald at Heart's  
Content telegraph the important intelligence that the  
Atlantic cable of 1865 was picked up by the fleet with  
the Great Eastern yesterday (Sunday) morning at forty  
minutes after four o'clock, in latitude 51 52, longitude  
36 03. The splice was made and the cable  
lowered at seven A. M. The Great Eastern was  
yesterday seven hundred miles from Heart's Con-  
tent, paying out everything was going on well,  
and they expected to reach Heart's Content to-  
morrow night. Soon after which day it is con-  
fidently expected that we will have communication with  
Europe by two submarine telegraph lines. The details  
of the work, as reported in Mr. Dean's diary of the ex-  
pedition, are given in another column of this morning's  
Herald.Our special fashions correspondent in Paris, writing on  
the 17th of August, says that the rule of the goddess,  
usually so arbitrary, seemed to be completely set at  
naught by the people in the streets and at the theatres  
on the Emperor's fête day. All Paris was out and  
dressed, neat and clean, but there were so many people  
and so many different styles of costume that it may be  
said there was no fashion. The writer describes the  
scene in the Church of the Madeleine during the mar-  
riage of a foreign prince, and describes the dresses  
worn by the bride and her friends on the occasion.Six new cases of cholera were reported in this city  
yesterday. In Brooklyn the disease remained about the  
same as the day previous.Twelve deaths from cholera occurred in Cincinnati  
Saturday and Sunday. Several cases had occurred  
among the troops at Camp Grant, near Richmond. There  
were sixty deaths from the disease in St. Louis on  
Saturday.The trial of Elisha Ruckman, a wealthy land owner of  
Bergen county, N. J., and an extensive dealer of New  
York city, was commenced in the Bergen County Court  
on Friday, at Hackensack. The defendant is charged  
with maliciously poisoning a number of head of cattle at  
the Palisades, in 1865. The trial will be resumed to-day.We publish in another column the letter on behalf of  
the foreign consulates of New York, respecting the al-  
leged interference with their consular jurisdiction and re-  
spective authorities by the municipal authorities of  
this city on the recent visit of President Johnson.It is well that the President should understand that the  
paucity of foreign diplomats in the ovation tendered to  
him originated in local ignorance and not from any  
want of diplomatic courtesy.News from the island of Tahiti was received in San-  
Francisco on Saturday to the 7th of July. The Spanish  
fleet was expected to sail soon for a rendezvous on the  
South American coast.A fire occurred yesterday morning at Watertown, in  
three store houses connected with the United States  
arsenal at that point. The fire reached some explosive  
material in its course, and an explosion took place which  
saw two buildings to pieces and was heard at Boston.Four men in the neighborhood at the time were slightly  
injured. The loss is estimated at \$130,000.A fire occurred in St. Louis on Saturday night, destroy-  
ing property to the amount of \$40,000.Jeff Davis' nephew, who is in business in New Orleans,  
paid him a visit at Fort Monroe on Friday.

News from China to date have been reported, that

Imperial troops had been defeated near Hanky by the  
rebels. Five Chinamen had been sentenced to death for  
the murder of the crew of the Danish bark Carl. From  
Japan it was reported that a collision had occurred be-  
tween the Russians and Japanese.Bad temper prevails in Canada at present, owing to the  
escape on Saturday night of Mike Murphy and five of his  
comrades, all Fenian prisoners, from the jail at  
Cornwall.Governor Meagher has ordered an election for mem-  
bers of the Legislature to be held to-day.The clock manufactory of Hubbard & Co., in Meriden,  
Conn., was destroyed by fire last night. The loss was  
not ascertained.The young man reported killed at the recent camp  
meeting riot near Baltimore is in a fair way of recovery.  
A negro has been arrested by the Anne Arundel county  
authorities, who are trying the case, charged with being  
concerned in the riot and threatening to shoot a white  
man.The residence of Mr. Hollister, at Buffalo, was entered  
yesterday while the family were at church, and \$23,900  
stolen, mostly in government bonds.A prize fight took place yesterday between Ted Rom-  
ley, of Brooklyn, and John Cody, of Redhook, near  
Sheepshead Bay, below Brooklyn. Thirty-nine rounds  
were fought, the fight lasting an hour and ten minutes,  
and Romley was declared the winner. No arrests were  
made.

## Popular Condemnation of the Destructive

Policy of the Radical-Enthusiastic En-  
dorsement of President Johnson.The impression is becoming general and  
widespread throughout the country that the  
doom of the radical republicans as a political  
power is sealed. We think that that impres-  
sion is well founded. We will certainly have  
no regret for its complete accomplishment, and  
there are few, if any, thoughtful, patriotic men  
who will have. The continuance of such a  
malign power in the land means simply the  
continuance of distraction, disunion, discord,  
its destruction will be a national blessing, an  
event to be rejoiced over hardly less than the  
fall of Richmond and the surrender of the rebel  
armies. In fact those great initiatory events  
have been to a great extent neutralized by the  
rums policy pursued by Congress. It was in  
vain that Grant and Sherman scattered the  
rebel hosts, if Stevens and Sumner can con-  
tinue, as they have done, to prevent the nation  
from enjoying the fruits of victory in a restored  
Union and a reunited, prosperous people.It is perhaps to be regretted that the dis-  
bandment of the rebel armies and the cessa-  
tion of all hostility against the federal govern-  
ment was not instantly followed by a Presi-  
dential proclamation announcing the reinte-  
gration of the Union and a complete amnesty  
for all political offences, and convening a spe-  
cial session of Congress, at which every State  
recently in rebellion should be represented.  
The amendment of the several State constitu-  
tions to conform to the altered state of things  
might have proceeded at the same time.  
The exaction of conditions precedent was  
rather a doubtful, and has turned out to be a  
dangerous, policy. It was of little consequence  
whether one or all of the rebel States recog-  
nized the abolition of slavery, so long as that  
abolition was an accomplished fact and had  
national authority for it; and as to the repudi-  
ation of the rebel debt, that was a relief instead  
of a punishment. It would have served the  
rebel States right if they had been made to  
pay the last cent of the debt which they  
had incurred in their atrocious war against  
the government; or at least, the disposi-  
tion of the subject might have been safely  
left to themselves. The exaction of such  
conditions established, as it were, a pre-  
cedent for the action of Congress in im-  
posing other conditions which could not be so  
readily assented to, and which were, in fact,  
entirely inadmissible. Such were the condi-  
tions, to disfranchise all who aided the rebel-  
lion—meaning the whole white population—  
and to deliver over the political control of the  
States to negroes.Thus it has happened that, although a year  
and a half has elapsed since Lee capitulated  
at Appomattox Court House, the real practical  
reintegration of the Union has not yet been  
accomplished. All the valuable results of the  
national success have been for so far lost.  
Instead of the unbounded field for enterprise  
which the States of the South, relieved from  
slavery, should have offered to Northern  
capital and industry, they have been virtually  
closed against us, owing to the ill-feeling which  
naturally grew out of the policy adopted by  
Congress. The testimony taken before the  
Reconstruction Committee was unvarying in  
regard to that point; it all going to show that  
the disposition of the Southern people was  
growing daily more embittered against the  
North, whereas, at the close of hostilities, they  
were inclined "to let bygones be bygones,"  
to accept the altered condition of things in  
good faith, to prove themselves earnestly loyal  
citizens, to welcome Northern capital and en-  
terprise, and in all things to prove themselves  
deserving of confidence and respect. Some of  
the radical members of the committee sought  
to prove that the altered state of sentiment at  
the South was the result of President Johnson's  
mild and conciliatory policy, and had actually  
the audacity to put forward that view, which,  
however, was too absurdly ridiculous to impose  
on any man of ordinary intelligence.But the real question which the people must  
now ask themselves, and which they have been  
asking themselves, is, what is to be done? Is  
the country to be kept in its present unsettled  
condition much longer? Are we to see the gulf  
between the North and South widening more  
and more until it finally becomes impassable?  
Is the success of the national arms to go for-  
naught in order to gratify the raving malice of  
Thad Stevens and the ridiculous self-conceit of  
Charles Sumner? The popular voice of the  
nation is thundering out a negative to these  
questions. The unexampled enthusiasm which  
greeted President Johnson on his way from  
Washington to Chicago has its real source in  
approval of his wise, patriotic, humane,  
fatherly policy, and in condemnation of the de-  
structive principles of the radicals. The late  
Convention at Philadelphia has done much  
towards giving direction to the popular mind.  
The coming convention of soldiers and  
sailors at Cleveland will help on the good  
work. The practical common sense speeches  
of President Johnson, day after day, which  
are eagerly listened to by those whom he ad-  
dresses, and carefully read by the people of  
the whole country, will have an unbounded  
influence on public opinion. We confidently  
look forward, as the result of all those move-  
ments, to the extinguishment of the radical  
republicans as a political power, and to the  
election to the next Congress of men who are  
opposed to all destructive principles and in  
favor of the immediate, complete and uncondi-  
tional return of our Southern brethren into the  
great national family. Then, and not before,  
will the nation resume its onward course to  
the consummation of peace and unexampled greatness.The Circulating Medium—Paper Money and  
Specie Payments.Mr. McCulloch, in a recent broad-spread letter  
on the public finances, to which we have al-  
ready called attention, remarked that our pre-  
sent prosperity was rather apparent than real,  
and intimated that nothing but a resumption of  
specie payments could rescue the country from  
its present troubles and so avert the calamities  
which threaten it in consequence of the almighty  
dollar circulating in paper with no present  
hope of redemption in gold. He seemed in  
that letter, as indeed he also did in his pre-  
viously delivered financial stump speeches, to  
consider the United States in a deplorable  
condition, and sorely in need of the benefit  
of some of that mature experience  
which he gained in Indiana as  
a banker, from observing the beginning,  
the climax and the end of the career of a few  
of those "wild cat" banks which are, un-  
fortunately for the West, so intimately as-  
sociated with its history.It seems to us that Mr. McCulloch under-  
rates the credit of the United States govern-  
ment as it stands in the estimation of the  
people, and that as he sits in the Treasury  
chair he imagines himself the manager of a  
new bank, differing from the other only in the  
fact of its having a larger circulation. With  
the memory of the panics, such as they were,  
of 1837 and 1857 fresh in his mind, he looks  
upon a period of suspension as indicating an  
unsound state of affairs, nationally, financially  
and commercially, and thinks his chief aim  
ought to be to accomplish what he did in  
Indiana. He looks with Shakspeare upon  
paper money, even when issued by the United  
States, as trash, and clamors for specie pay-  
ments, as if he thought that should be the  
ultima thule of our national efforts.In view, therefore, of this peculiar condition  
of mind on the part of Mr. McCulloch, which  
we may politely term specie mania, we advise  
him to visit the commercial and manufacturing  
centres of the country, and observe for him-  
self how fast the country is drifting to ruin  
and how fictitious all our prosperity is. Al-  
though we have about twelve hundred millions  
of currency in circulation, including two hun-  
dred and ninety millions of national bank  
notes, and at the same time only about six mil-  
lion eight hundred thousand dollars in gold in  
the banks of this city, and nearly the whole of  
that lent out, he will find that our prosperity  
is never greater and that public confidence  
in "greenbacks" is all that could be desired.  
Why, then, should he volunteer his services  
as the advocate of the national banking and the  
fundholding interest by saying, in fact, we  
must transmute this filthy lucre—these dirty  
rags—into gold or we are lost in a sea of bank-  
ruptcy? There is nothing that the fundholders  
and national banks would like better  
than a restoration of specie payments. It  
would appreciate their securities one-  
third in value, say to the extent of  
eight hundred millions; but it would at the  
same time depreciate the property of the  
people at large in an equal ratio, say to the ex-  
tent of five thousand millions of dollars. The  
national banks would in particular be  
benefited, as the stocks which they have deposited  
as a basis of circulation with the Treasury  
Department would be appreciated simulta-  
neously with their notes, which are in a great  
degree under their own control. It is fortu-  
nate that the fundholders and national banks  
do not possess the influence which the holders  
of the national debt did in Great Britain fifty  
years ago, or we might have occasion to  
fear equally disastrous results therefrom.  
The history of England, from the ter-  
mination of the Napoleonic wars in 1815  
to 1830, is one long chronicle of the sacri-  
fices of the many for the benefit of the few; and  
when specie payments were resumed by act of  
Parliament, in 1821, there was a chuckle of  
triumph among the fundholders heard amid  
the sighs and groans which ascended from the  
vast multitude of non-fundholders who were  
prostrated by the shock.It is this delightful carnival, apparently,  
which Mr. McCulloch wishes us to enjoy. But  
we can hardly believe that he understands his  
subject when he advocates a speedy return to  
specie payments. He has probably never read  
the financial history of England, but he will  
find abundant references to it in Allison's His-  
tory of Europe and every contemporary history.  
We mention that of England because it  
is the only one which presents to us an  
example of the gradual appreciation of a paper  
currency from a discount as heavy at one time  
as forty per cent to par. France repudiated  
her assignats and afterwards her mandats.  
The old Continental States had no fiscal  
system worthy of the name, and allowed  
their paper money to become worthless. So  
did the Confederate States. We were exposed  
to the same dangers, but our resources were  
greater and we conquered. We shall therefore  
have to restore specie payments by an appre-  
ciation and not a repudiation of the currency;  
and if we are to escape the disasters which  
fell to the lot of England, Ireland and Scotland  
in the ordeal, we shall have to exercise the  
greatest caution, and our financial ministers  
will have to abate that ardent desire for gold  
which Mr. McCulloch never wearies of exhib-  
iting. We are prosperous, and why then clamor  
for an undue return to specie payments? Let  
us trust to natural laws and leave gold and the  
currency to their operation, and we shall have  
specie payments soon enough for the welfare  
of the nation. Meanwhile Mr. McCulloch will  
do well to carefully familiarize himself with  
the historical example to which we have re-  
ferred.COTTON SPECULATION DURING THE WA-A  
THOROUGH INVESTIGATION NEEDED.—It is folly  
well known to our readers that cotton specu-  
lations and operations on a grand scale, and of a  
rather suspicious character, were carried on  
during the rebellion, more particularly after  
the opening of the Mississippi river. Facilities  
for carrying on that semi-contraband business  
were only to be obtained from some of the  
highest officials of the government. For a  
few the lucky ones who managed, by that  
over influence they could bring to bear, to  
obtain permission to trade with the enemy  
in the face of cotton. If they did not choose to  
incur the risk themselves they could always  
get a rich bonus for the transfer of the privi-  
lege. There are many parties in this class  
and in other parts of the country who relied  
handsome fortunes in this way. But although  
a whitewashing Congressional committee was  
appointed to look into this whole matter and  
did actually obtain a little information on the  
subject, the public has been really left in thedark as to how these golden opportunities of  
making sure and rapid fortunes were obtained—  
whether by the use of political, personal, or  
other influence, as to what distribution of pro-  
fits was made, and as to how, generally, the  
whole business was managed. The inside his-  
tory of it would most assuredly prove of great  
interest to the public, and we suggest that  
some proper means of getting at it be adopted.  
It is very desirable that light should be shed  
on some of the dark and secret dealings con-  
nected with cotton operations in the lately  
rebel States, and we hope that that light will  
soon be supplied through the instrumentality  
of a thorough investigation of the whole  
matter. It is time that the mystery should be  
cleared up. Let us have light.The Cable of 1865—Mismanagement of the  
Associated Press.Our despatch from Heart's Content, received  
at noon yesterday, announces the success of the  
expedition sent out to reclaim the Atlantic  
cable of 1865. The Great Eastern had been  
on this mission twenty-four days, and nearly  
all parties had abandoned their hope of the  
success of the expedition; but it has been  
complete nevertheless. The cable of 1865 has  
been recovered in eighteen hundred fathoms  
of water in latitude 51 52 and longitude 36 03,  
or about seven hundred miles from Heart's  
Content. The cable was found to be in as good  
condition as it was when first payed out. Com-  
munication was immediately had between the  
big ship and Valentia, the signal being sent  
through with perfect accuracy. The intelli-  
gence of this success was received at Valentia  
at forty minutes past five yesterday (Sun-  
day) morning, and was communicated through  
the new cable to Heart's Content, reaching the  
latter place at forty-five minutes past six o'clock  
the same morning. A splice was made with  
the cable in the tank of the Great Eastern,  
and that vessel thereupon commenced lowering  
the wire into the sea, and is now on her jour-  
ney towards Heart's Content. A constant com-  
munication is kept up from Heart's Content  
with the Great Eastern through the cable via  
Valentia, showing that the circuit through the  
ocean is complete and perfect. This success is  
of as much importance as that of the laying of  
the recent cable. It is a triumph of science  
beyond anything that has yet transpired, and  
proves that this cable enterprise is now  
complete almost beyond any contingency  
of failure. In one week more  
we shall have two wires in successful opera-  
tion through the Atlantic. This will have  
a tendency not only to facilitate the trans-  
mission of the news, but also to reduce the rats  
to the public and the press. This success will  
encourage all such enterprises, and we shall  
no doubt soon have additional lines connect-  
ing the American continent with Europe; and  
in a short time everything worth communi-  
cating between the two hemispheres will be  
sent by telegraph, and the opinions of the  
leading journals throughout the Old World on  
the events transpiring there will be published  
here the following morning.Nothing but the gross mismanagement of the  
Associated Press can now prevent the public  
from deriving great advantages by this success  
of science. But we shall have the facility for  
detecting the blunders and the manipulation of  
the cable news by those who are controlling  
the Associated Press portion this side of  
Heart's Content. For some reason, whether  
by blundering or design on the part of the  
agents of the Associated Press, the news by the  
cable has in too many instances been  
made subservient to private instead of public  
uses. A few days since the statement was  
sent over the cable that the State bonds of  
those States which were recently in rebellion  
had advanced in price in London, as one of  
the results of the late Philadelphia Convention.  
The despatch was here given out with the de-  
claration that the rebel bonds had advanced in  
price. As a matter of course the radical  
press were delighted with this change and at  
once attempted to make political capital out  
of it. The bonds referred to have no connec-  
tion with the so-called Confederate debt, and  
are as different in their character as the bonds  
of the State of New York are from United  
States five-twelves. This is only one instance  
of the mismanagement, the blundering or  
the designed manipulation of the cable news  
by those who control it this side of Heart's  
Content. It is time that this abuse was corrected,  
and we hail the success of the expedition to  
recover the cable of 1865 as one of the means  
that will enable us to bring about a reform.JACK HAMILTON'S BLACK AND WHITE CON-  
VENTION.—The managers of the mulatto partywhich is to meet in convention at Philadelphia  
to-day appear to have a great deal of trouble  
to obtain delegates. Nearly everybody ap-  
pointed from the South has declined to attend,  
leaving Jack Hamilton and Parson Brownlow  
almost alone as the white representatives from  
that section. To make up for this slim atten-  
dance Massachusetts school teachers and hotel  
barbers are enrolled as delegates to represent  
the Southern States. The convention was  
called for the "Southern loyalists" only; none  
but representatives from the South were to  
take part in the deliberations. This was the  
nature of the call, and had it been confined to  
that the convention would present a beggarly  
appearance indeed, even including the hotel  
barbers and all grades of blacks who are to  
appear there.The niggerheads of the North, seeing that  
such would be the result, commenced appoint-  
ing delegates from every section to go to Phila-  
delphia and beg an admittance to the conven-  
tion with them. They go to implore and  
plead with those blacks who raised the food to  
feed the rebel armies for the privilege of being  
considered their equals in convention. It  
seems that all who are selected for that posi-  
tion do not appreciate this kind of elevation  
and are opposed to a mixture of the elements  
in this manner. Every day letters are pub-  
lished announcing the declination of those  
selected for this purpose, many of them mani-  
festing great indignation that anybody should  
suppose they had reached such a position in  
society as to be considered fit representatives  
to such a convention. Ex-Governor Smith of  
Rhode Island, and numerous others, have  
refused to attend, and announce themselves in  
unequivocal terms in favor of the restoration  
policy of the President. A few members of the  
United States Senate were, however, so far  
drawn into the scheme of Thad Stevens, Wade  
and Sumner, during the late session of Con-  
gress, that they have found themselves in a po-  
sition that will only command the respect and  
influence of the mulatto party, and they willtherefore be in attendance at Philadelphia.  
The vacancies occasioned by the numerous  
resignations will no doubt be filled by picking  
up the blacks in all the Northern cities and  
placing them in the list of great men at this  
gathering. The result will no doubt be similar  
to that of the late Fenian raid on Canada.  
When that was in progress the Irish nearly  
all disappeared from our hotels and streets,  
and but few could be seen about town. We  
shall now witness a like absence of the blacks  
of our population; especially may we expect  
during the coming week an entire disap-  
pearance of the whitewashers, colored barbers  
and waiters in the metropolis.

## General Dix the Man for Governor.

It is evident there is a great deal of political  
wire-pulling and many tricky proceedings  
among the different candidates for Governor  
and among the cliques of politicians in their  
interest. The nominating conventions are ap-  
proaching, and it is time that the managers of  
these bodies should know what the wishes of  
the people of this great State are on the sub-  
ject.As to the nominee of the radical party we  
have little to say. Fenton will be the man,  
probably; but if any other should be nomi-  
nated he will be a candidate on the same  
nigger-voting destructive platform. Whoever  
he may be it will be the duty of the conser-  
vative and Union-loving people of the Empire  
State to oppose his election by all the means  
in their power. That is all we have to say at  
present as to the radicals.With regard to a candidate on the other  
side we have something more to say. Any re-  
spectable and honest man might do for Gov-  
ernor, and if it were simply a question in  
the approaching contest of electing a man to  
administer the affairs of this State, we might  
accept any nominee with a good and honest  
record who would have ability enough to  
perform the duties of the office. But the  
all-absorbing question now is to defeat the  
radicals. The Empire State ought to give em-  
phatic expression of its approval of the resto-  
ration policy of President Johnson. It ought  
in the election of Governor to swell the tide of  
reaction that has now set in against the dis-  
union and destructive radical party by an  
overwhelming vote. This would decide the  
fate of that infamous party and restore peace  
and harmony to the country. To this, then, all  
our efforts should be directed. To attain this  
most desirable object the tricks and schemes  
of rival cliques and ambitious politicians must  
be forced to give way.The only question therefore is, who would  
be the best man—who would be the strongest  
man to run for Governor, in order to accom-  
plish that object? And who should that man  
be? General Dix, by all means. There is no  
other candidate that can be named that could  
approach him in the popular point of view,  
and none would exceed him in fitness. He is  
head and shoulders above any one else in the  
State in this respect. For the sake of the  
cause, therefore, and not on account of the in-  
dividual, however much we may respect Gen-  
eral Dix personally, we demand his nomination.Let us glance at his character and record.  
It would be hard to find a gentleman or public  
man more universally respected. He is irre-  
proachable and universally admired in the  
social relations of life; his political character  
is above suspicion; he is a fine scholar and a  
statesman of broad views and great experi-  
ence; his speech at the Philadelphia Con-  
vention, of which he was temporary chairman,  
was a masterpiece of statesmanlike eloquence,  
embracing in a few sentences the whole ques-  
tion at issue before the country; he has been an  
honored and able Governor of this State; he was  
for a long time the choice of a large party for  
President of the United States; he has repre-  
sented the State of New York in the Senate of  
the United States; he has been a Cabinet officer,  
and has served the country most efficiently as  
a military man. Such, briefly, is the character  
and record of this gentleman. He has, how-  
ever, higher claims, if possible, to the nomi-  
nation for Governor at this momentous crisis.  
He has been all through the staunchest sup-  
porter of the Union and for the vigorous pro-  
secution of the war to preserve it. Now, when  
another faction is laboring to keep the country  
disembled and in a state of anarchy, he is  
found among the foremost patriots to sustain  
the policy of President Johnson in restoring  
the Union to peace and harmony. With these  
qualifications and recommendations he could  
not fail to obtain a large majority of the popu-  
lar vote. No other man has a better, if so  
good, a record.None but a few pro-rebel copperheads, who  
are of little account, could object to him.  
They may talk of his freesoil proclivities of  
former times, and may feel sore at his suppres-  
sion of one or two pro-rebel newspapers during  
the war; but every intelligent citizen knows that  
we are all freesoilers now, and that this old  
issue has been buried fathoms deep by the re-  
sults of the war, while every patriot will ad-  
mire him for his dauntless hostility to those  
who opposed the war to preserve the Union.  
Those who may oppose his nomination on these  
grounds are persons who would just as  
soon vote for a radical as for a conservative  
candidate.As we said before, old issues are dead.  
There is but one issue before the country—the  
restoration of the Union as laid down in the  
policy of President Johnson as against the de-  
structive course of our radical Jacobin Con-  
gress. General Dix is the man of all others to  
carry the conservative elements of the State,  
including a large portion of the moderate re-  
publicans, on this issue. We call upon Hoff-  
man, Murphy, Barnard, and all others who may  
have been mentioned as candidates, to sacrifice  
their personal ambition for the general good  
in favor of Dix. We warn the rival cliques of  
politicians who may be scheming to set him  
aside and that we shall wage unceasing war upon  
them and their projects. Success of the conser-  
vative cause, and not the ambition of men  
or factions, is our only object, and that we  
intend to pursue against all opposition.THE GENERALS OF THE WAR AND THE PRES-  
IDENT.—It is a remarkable fact that although theradicals denounce President Johnson as a  
traitor and his policy as a surrender to the  
rebels, all of our fighting generals endorse him.  
The radicals are left with such military heroes  
to support them as Generals Hiram Walbridge,  
Dethel Fisher Butler, Vienna Schenck and Red  
Ryder Banks. General Grant and Admiral  
Farragut are accompanying President Johnson  
on his tour, and as Seward says, are the real  
orators of the day. We now have the announce-  
ment of the endorsement of the same policy byGenerals Stoneman, Wool and a host of other  
men who occupied prominent military positions  
during the late war.The Close of the Summer and Opening of  
the Fall Season.With the advent of September the summer  
season practically closes. As the weather  
seems likely to be as sultry as that of August  
for several days to come, a few guests may  
still linger at the watering places and rural  
retreats, but the large majority are coming  
home at once. On the whole the season has  
not been very lucrative to the summer  
landlords. The extortions and intonations  
which have distinguished them for the past few  
years have been amply repented by the gen-  
eral public. Many of the springs which used  
to be quite crowded have scarcely been heard  
of this season. Saratoga and Cape May have  
been noted only for the number of fast men  
and women collected there. The fashionable  
of New York have deserted the former, as the  
fashionables of Philadelphia have abandoned  
the latter. New resorts like Rocky Point  
have been opened and have done pretty well;  
but the average attendance at the watering  
places has been just about one-half that of last  
year. Long Branch has had an excellent sea-  
son, on account of its proximity to this  
metropolis, and certainly leads all competitors,  
so far as mere numbers go. The fashionable  
people, however, have not been at Long  
Branch nor at any other popular summer vil-  
lage. They were to be found only in the cot-  
tages at Newport and the elegant suburban  
villas near all our great cities.To be sure the ubiquitous and irrepressible  
Jenkins has reported that the society at all the  
summer hotels has been most fashionable; but  
unfortunately Jenkins does not know who the  
real fashionables are, and a great many sense-  
ible people share his ignorance. To be fash-  
ionable it is not enough to be rich, to be re-  
spectable, to live and dress well, to give par-  
ties and to entertain many acquaintances. All  
this is requisite, but something more is neces-  
sary. Fashionable society is organized by a  
clique of wealthy persons who, having nothing  
else to do, make it their business to give din-  
ners and parties. They are generally intelli-  
gent, reside in handsome houses, dress richly  
but in good taste, drive fine but not fast horses,  
and can trace their ancestry as far back